REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,068.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.		*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special conditions may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SHAW will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M.

	December 1874.		December 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leaves Colombo	28
„ Ratnagiree	20	„ Galle	29
„ Vingorla	20		Jan. 1875.
„ Goa	21	„ Negapatam	1
„ Carwar	21	„ Madras	3
„ Mangalore	22	„ Coconada	5
„ Cannanore	23	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Calicut	24	„ Calingapatam	7
„ Beypore	24	„ Vizagapore	7
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	8
„ Alleppy	25	Arrives at CALCUTTA	10
„ Tuticorin	27		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for the Ports, Straits, Sumatra, Palembang, Pontianak, Achem, Rangoon and Moulmein Rates to be forwarded by Messageries Maritimes and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bombay, to and from Kurrachee, by the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, LAREE, MUSSAT, LUNDEH, ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

	December 1874.		January 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Fao	23	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	25	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Linga	13
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bahrein	31	„ Muscat	17
„ Bushire	31	„ Gwadur	19
„ Fao	Jan 2	„ Kurrachee	22
„ Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	25
Arrive BUSREH	3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Surawal, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PERLWAN, Commander COCAR, will leave on TUESDAY, the 15th December, at 5 P.M., for un-enroted Ports :—Murmugao, Honawar, Mangalore, Mahwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, BARR GATE STREET, No. 99, to the Inner ENTRANCE DOOR-GRUNDLY DARRAH, opposite to Manekchand Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bur-un Ghulee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 16th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail on the 2nd of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 14th November 1874. No. 9 Hummum Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARCE, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

CONSIGNEES of—L. & K—C—500 Cases SARSAPARILLA, per Ship WINGED HUNTER, from New York, are requested to APPLY for DELIVERY ORDER and SEND OFF BOATS for the GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents, Ship Winged Hunter.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. BARODA,	1,874	400	Dec. 14th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GWALIOR,	2,725	450	„ 21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM,	2,725	450	„ 28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan. 4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR,	2,607	450	„ 11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY,	2,723	450	„ 18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messrs. on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.) Captain E. J. BAKER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not ordered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effective, J. G. BAIN, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sailing about 5th January next.

THE fine Steamer DOROMANDEL, 2,093 Tons, Captain JOHN D. MANY will be despatched as above. This steamer was built expressly for the Eastern trade and has exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers. She carries a Surgeon.

Passage Money 1st Class, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wine, &c., which may be had on board.

Apply for Passage to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co., Agents.

THE "KING" LINE.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* THE SUEZ CANAL.

The fine new Full-powered Iron Screw Steamer,

"KING ARTHUR,"

LIEUT. SOMERSET JOHNSTONE, R. N., Commander, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, 1,000 Tons register-ed, 800 Horse Power, built under special Survey, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14th January 1875.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...Rs. 500.

This Steamer has been built specially for the Bombay Trade, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck, she will carry a Doctor and Stewardess.

For plans and further information apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases Dhoties.
7 Red Cambrics 28 yards.
A Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood.
A Cottage Do. by do.
A quantity of round, square and oblong marble slabs.
8 Bales Water Twist No. 30s.
A quantity of damaged Orange and Grey Twist.
2 cases Muslin
2 „ white Jaconets.
3 „ „ ground Prints.
6 „ „ Mulls.
4 „ „ Dona.
5 „ Tape Check.
2 „ Alpaca Umbrellas, 23 and 28 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

A very showy iron grey English riding horse about 7 years old. By order of the mortgagee Bhawa Punajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Nowrojee Muncherjee and Aderjee Eduljee.

1 Pair pearl earrings, 1 pair pearl bangles, 1 gold chain, 2 gold bangles, 1 ruby and 1 emerald ring, 1 piece China white silk, Lady's and children's dresses, &c., &c.

MARBLE SLABS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 14th inst., at 2 P.M., at their Rooms an invoice of slabs of the best Canara marbles) received by them direct from their constituents in Italy. The invoice consists of—

12 Round 3 feet in diameter.
20 „ for teapoys.
4 Oblong 24 by 48.
4 „ 22 by 44.
4 Square 30 by 30.

SALE OF CALINGAPATAM RICE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder Godowns, ex s.s. "Africa."

A and Co. 500 Bags Calingapatam Rice.
M and Co. 500 „ ditto.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties on the Girgaum Road at Chuneewady near the Chowra Bazaar.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable prop rties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of pension and Tar ground, the ground rent whereof is annas 6 and pies 8 per annum containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or chawl of 2 compartments standing situate on the south side of the lane abutting, on the north side of the property hereinbefore firstly described, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 27 and assessed under N. 73, and bounded on the east by the property described in lot No. 1, on the west partly by the property of Nana Morobaand partly by the property of Hurry Cruchun Jidhundaree, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of Plan and Documents application may be made to the Undersigned.

FIRST CLASS STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned two Invoices of First Class Stationery and Fancy Goods, comprising note books, letter books, copying books, metallic books, account books, pass books, albums of various sizes and descriptions, purses, &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. SULLIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Sulliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, plants and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published and the above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

20 tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow, and on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Millsaw Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of works and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome 2, 3, and 4, light kerosine oil hanging chandelier lamps, ruby and gilted fancy table lamps of various sorts, wall lamps large and small size, perambulators, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the following varieties of chandeliers, table and wall lamps, &c., &c.

An invoice of kerosine oil 1, 2, 3 and 4, light chandelier lamps, ruby and gilted kerosine oil large and small superior table lamps of various sorts with globe and chimnies, brass hanging large and bronze wall lamps with ruby founts and reflectors, spare globes, spare burners of 2/8, 3/8 and 1 inch different sizes, large and small spare founts, &c., &c.

An invoice of large and small size perambulators of different sorts.

Few cases of chimnies of sizes.

6 Dozen superior Japanned skins of large sizes

Sundries consisti g of 1 Sewing Machine in good order, brass table time pieces, large and small size pictures, 1 Peona figure under dome, sets of drums, single and double branched wall candles, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey Shirtings, Mapdoulmas, Jconnets, Prints, Dhooties &c.

The property is now on view.

On account and at risk of Bohora Abdoolhy Dawoodjee.

A quantity of yarn unstitch.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co,

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolcedass the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and a range of Chawl situate thereon lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B 49C and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333 and bounded on the east by the property of Kevalbhai Jaichund, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALES of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain vases, a full tone grand square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," etc, at Alphina cum Circles, on the 3rd floor of Messrs Wheatley, Madden and Co.

On SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, a full toned piano, &c. the property of a Gentleman.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first-class Grand Square Piano by Schroder, (if not previously disposed off by private contract) a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of very handsome high caste Bay carriage Horses, &c. at Somerset House, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. A. Barnett, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome chandeliers, argand lamps, wall pyramidles, rich carpets, best plated glass and porcelainware, &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Adelphi Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned places, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of S. A. Joseph, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter,

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built brougham, horses, &c., at Sopareebaugh, Parell.

On TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. Hornby, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Snider rifle, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hoods, a very handsome high caste grey Arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for Australians, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major J. A. Gayer.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—The owner leaving Bombay, a small Rosewood Grand PIANO, by Stodart. Price Rs. 500.

Also one of Mason and Hamlin's CABINET ORGANS. Price Rs. 425. Can be seen at the Rooms of SOUNDY & Co.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ..... Rs. 24 per doz.

PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto ..... „ 28 „

A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 42 per dozen ..... „ 30 „

Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine ..... „ 36 „

G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to ..... „ 40 „

Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints ..... „ 15 „

HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 11, 1874 Secretaries and Treasurers.

IMMEDIATELY after the termination of the above named ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the said Registered Office of the Company, for the purpose of considering the following special Resolutions and of transacting the following business :—

1. That the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

2. That the Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Bombay Press Company, Limited, be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the Indian Press Company Limited (of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a Capital of Rs. 2,50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs 250 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and goodwill of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration for such transfer, 100 shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, so that in the manner as shall be the holder of each and every whole share in the latter Company shall receive four shares fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every whole share so held by him, and that the holde of each and every quarter share in the said Bombay Press Company, Limited, shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every quarter share so held by him.

That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations, ascertained and contingent, of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, or any of the compensation to be awarded to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, for the loss of their appointments.

3. That the Liquidators do have all the powers contained in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and be authorized to purchase the interest of any member consenting, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

4. That meanwhile Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, are under their agreement with the Company dated the 14th day of May 1872, entitled to act as such Secretaries and Treasurers until the 30th day of June 1876, they will upon the winding up of the said Company be entitled to compensation, and that the amount of compensation to be paid to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. be referred to arbitration, one Arbitrator to be named by Mr. Bythell on behalf of the Company and the other by Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., and in case of difference of opinion between the Arbitrators, the amount to be paid to be determined by an Umpire to be appointed by the Arbitrators before the commencement of the arbitration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY 22nd December at 8-30 P.M.

PERCY GARWOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

14th December 1874.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—TENDERS will be received up to 21st December 1874, for the SUPPLY during the year 1875 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where Forms of Tender and schedules can be obtained on payment.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Byculla, 10th December 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.—A Cornish single flued BOILER feet 18, 0" by feet 5, 3" dia. 7/16" plate, single rivetted, as it now lies at the Engineer's workshop, Byculla, and which may be viewed on application to the Undersigned.

Offers to purchase which must specify the price for the Boiler as it lies, with its Firebars, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Terms Cash ; and the Boiler to be removed within 14 days from date of acceptance of offer.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 12th December 1874.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
RUPEE TIFFINS,

Are served in the Ground Floor Dining Hall from noon until 5 P.M.

Tiffins sent out. Private Rooms for Families.

W. MAULE, Manager.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only ;

"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth	75
Do. do lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kersegmere*	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style ..... from	2
BLUE SERGE do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color	28
TROUSERS, a plentiful assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c. ..... from	10 to 15
ORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish ..... from	30
DRILL SUITS, Fine Amer can drill suitable for the Cotton Season	10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N. K. and Co's celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally worn	18

SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect and comfortable fit is guaranteed,

	Rs.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz.	27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar's attached—½ doz.	30
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz.	30
FRENCH CAMBRIC, a Large Selection of the Newest Patterns, Collars attached—½ doz.	26
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz.	48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns ..... each	9

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topies, a large assortment.

Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.

Hosiery, Scarfs and Ties in great variety.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passengers ready for immediate use.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application, post free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Managerie Friend. For the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 ; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF PONDICHERRY CIGARS, INDIANAS, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

DINDIGULS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, HAVANNAH AND MANILLA SHAPE, MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, IN PRIME ORDER.

CIGARETTES, WILLS' BRISTOL CIGARETTES, 12 annas per Box of 25.

TOBACCOS, JUST RECEIVED, PER S.S. MURIEL, A FRESH SHIPMENT OF COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE CAKE TOBACCO. MILD ROSEBUD BRAND.

In 1 oz. Cakes with Fancy Ornamented Cover.
Per Cake ..... Rs. 0 4 0
Per lb. ..... Rs. 3 0 0

BRIGHT CAVENDISH CUT, In 1 lb. Tins, Rs. 1-12 per Tin.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES AND VIRGINIA SHAG.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

ALSO A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF OTHER SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAPTY'S SHIP BISCUITS Rs. 9 per cwt., CABIN ditto 11 and 13. Kiln-dried Flour, Rs. 12 per Cask. Elphinstone Circle, near the Cathedral.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 12TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed heavy, sales 12,000 bales, Mid Uplands on the spot being quoted at a decline of 1/16d. and Surats to arrive being also 1/16d lower. To-day's market opened dull and drooping and closed with prices barely supported, sales only 8000 bales, Surats very depressed and again 1/16d. lower to arrive. In New York ready Mid Uplands is still quoted at 14¼ cents but "futures" are again ¼ lower.

The American figures now give the following comparisons with the two past years, viz :—

	1874.	1873.	1872
Week's receipts	1,79,000	181,000	122,000
Do. Exports to U. K.	54,000	42 000	41,000
Do. Continent	41,000	48,000	27,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,621,000	1,347,000	1,409,000
Exports to U. K.	622,000	431,000	391,000
Total exports to Continent			
from 1st September.	188,000	174,000	271,000
Stocks at the Ports	656,000	536,000	502,000

The American advices now constitute the basis on which the market mainly hinges, but the Liverpool weekly figures are also worthy of attention as showing the extreme depression ruling. Reuter's extract from the official report says, that "Surats have been slow of sale during the week, current prices 1/16d. lower," but this conveys a very slight idea of the position. In Mid Orleans the decline during the week has been ¼d., while the reductions quoted from day to day in Surats to arrive aggregate 5/16d. to ⅜d. per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for the U. K. on the 11th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	520,000	505,000	468,490
„ London	112,000	112,000	178,140
American afloat	350,000	350,000	180,000
East Indian „	110,000	110,000	138,000
	1,092,000	1,077,000	964,630
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7¼d.	8¼d.	8⅜d.
„ Fair Dhollera....	5 d.	5 1/16d.	5⅜d.
Difference	2¼d.	3 1/16d.	3d.

Reuter reports the Manchester Piece Goods market on Friday as quiet but unchanged; private telegrams however, advise purchases as practicable at 3d. to 6d. per piece under Reuter's figures, which as in Cotton express much too favourable an idea of the position. With the exception of a further decline of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in Mid Plantation Ceylon Coffee, there is apparently no change in general produce.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 92 ; French Rentes have declined to 98½ ; Bar Silver continues at 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE here has been weaker again to-day, especially for private bills which are quite 1/16d lower, and if we are to judge from the prospects of Cotton business a further fall seems very probable As the present level, the amount required to finance the crop would be fully a million sterling less than last season, and at the moment this deficiency seems more likely to be increased than diminished. The only feature at all in favour of higher rates at present,is the low figure of the Government Cash balance throughout the country, but these generally reach their lowest point about this time of year ; while on the other hand, to add to reduced trade requirements there is always the pos ibility of heavy supplies of Silver reaching us on account of the German Government. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¾d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 11/16d	to 2d. „
Credits do. ...	1s. 10¾d.	„
Documents do. ...	1s. 10 15/16d.	„

On Calcutta, business has been done to-day on demand at 99 13/16 and in 60 days' sight at 99¼. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull at :— Fours Rs. 102¼ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103 ; Fives a half Rs. 108¾.

The SHARE market is still very quiet, and with one or two exceptions values are slightly lower all round.

In COTTON, transactions have been unimportant, prices here instead of giving way in sympathy with the Liverpool market being, if anything, slightly firmer. As a general rule, Liverpool arrival quotations are about ¼d. below the net cost here, and we must therefore see a material decline before any extent of business can result. The receipts from up-country during the week have been 11,428 bales against 12,147 last week and 10,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. Freights are quiet but unaltered at £2-7-6 to £2-8-9 by steamers, £2-11 3 for January and £2 12-6 for February loading.

PIECE GOODS are fairly steady, holders being apparently indisposed to go on pressing sales at present reduced prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE OCEAN BRIDE, 333 tons, Captain Clement LeGross, will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

THE Italian Mail steamer "Persia" left Aden for Bombay at 2 p. m. on Friday the 11th instant.

THE SHIP ST. BERNARD, 936 tons, Captain G. Gourdo in, has left the Suez Canal, with the following passengers from Moulmein (October 27th) with a cargo of timber.

THE SHIP SAGAMORE, 1,341 tons, Captain A. H. Wood, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (August 29th), brought a cargo of 1,769 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MALLEVILLE, 924 tons, Captain E. H. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (August 13th), brought a cargo of 1,355 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain James Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Muscat.—Mr. C. B. Biddick. For different port.—Twenty-one deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Methven, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Baldock, and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe and two children Miss Crowe, Miss Horn, and Mr. Jas. Caranayh.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore.—Lieut. E. J. Borrow, Captain T. Pickman, and one Asst Apothecary and servant. For Vingorla.—Mr. McCollum and servant, and Mr. M. N. Shirgawker. For different ports.—Seventy-one deck passengers.

A. H. Lloyds Co's s. s. Pollusce, 1,545 tons, Captain V. Gurovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Trieste, (November 16th) calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Mr. Tomuroe, Mr. A. Fontons, Mr. and Mrs. R. Newill, child, and two European servants, She brought the following cargo:—From Trieste—20 cases paper, 1 case wearing apparel, 1 case cotton goods, 4 cases silk ware, 2 case samples, 6 packages house furniture, 5 packages matrasses, 1 case sundries, 2 cases photograps, 2 case needles, 8 cases colours, 18 cases beer, 5 packages hardware, 6 cases books, and 3 packages earthenware. From Suez—8 packages manufacture goods, 1 case picture, and 1 package sundries, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	St. Bernard	Jourdain	Moulmein, Oct 27.
	Pollusce(s)	Gurovich	Triest, Nov 16.
	Peria (s)	Nacoda	Demuan, Dec 10.
13	Emperor	Johnson	Sunderland, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dyot	Bernagrel	Akyab.
	Allendale	Chappel.....	Kurrachee.
	Sus cor (s)	Smith	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Australia, &c.
	Socotra(s)	Whithers	Coast & Calcutta.

The barque Ocean Bride, LeGrass, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Pollusc, to Trieste, &c.

S eamer Jeddah, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda.

Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
8	Mad ras(s).....	James.....	Sandoway, Dec 3.
	Africa (s)	Heasman	Bombay, Nov 14.
	Pyra.....ny	Roberts	St. Nazaire, Aug 20.
	Stornoway	Storm	Cardiff, Aug 18.
9	Quang Se.(s).....	Langston	London, Oct 29.
	British Prince	Reed	London via Plymouth Aug 26.
	Robert Lee.....	Rose	London, Aug 8.
	Red Cross	Edwards	Dundee, July 4.
	Wild Rose	Deswell	Liverpool, Aug 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
8	Cashmere	.....	.....
9	Rumone (s)	.....	.....
	Orion (s)	.....	.....
	City of Cambridge(s).	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
9	Viceroy(s).....	Calcutta'

DEPARTURE.

Dec.		
9	Viceroy(s).....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 15 cases yellow metal sheets, M D Soutza and Co ; 25 cases hocks, 50 cases claret cases wine, Hawkins and Co ; 7 cases wine, 1 case brandy, and 1 case vinegar, N and B Wadia and Co.

Kingston, 20 cases matches, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 10 cases eau de cologne, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur ; 60 cases matches, Alsen Riebe and Co ; 25 drums linseed oil, 10 kegs red lead, and 32 casks paints, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co ; 64 casks whitiegs, 100 kegs linseed oil, and 74 casks paints, Nuzura'ly Rasmoor in ; 42 casks pale ale, E F Espadia ; 34 cases stout, Jemsetjee Framjee.

Trafalgar s, 10 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

Col. ssus s, 10 cases old tom, C Bouneville an Co.

Walamos, 10 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.

Canara s, 80 kegs nails, R mchunder Mahedew and Co ; 12 casks empty vials. J hn S Elmore and Co ; 6 cases paper, Eabhoy Tyabally ; 21 cases sherry, 12 cases claret, and 3 cases champagne, H W Williams.

FROM TRIESTE.

Estors s, 12 cases wine, C E Mitchell and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 12 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Daniel Draper, 10,000 cases kerosine oil, Tudor and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Woodburn s, 75 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtaychund ; 163 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.

Strathclyde s, 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Mathooradass Vithaldass.

Emblebo e s, 32 bal s wool, Nundram Bhegraz ; 93 bales cotton, Laloobhoy Khimchund ; 36 bales cotton, Ra chund Manockchund.

J C Stevenson s, 1,000 cwts seyrsbollams, Gangjee Nurpat.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s, 25 tons iron, Killick Nixon and Co.

Gwalior s, 3 bundles woollen carpets, Punett and Co ; 14 cases gum, 13 cases mother of pearl shells, and 1 package tortoi shells, Mahomedbhoy Corjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Gwalior s, 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollusc s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 60 bales cotton, H Cl son and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pollusc s, 14 bales hides, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton Nurse wanjee M uckjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baroda s, 3 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Pollusc s, 175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pollusc s, 10 pots and 1 box rosa oil, Essack Salloon.

FOR HONGKONG.

China Mail of the 15th December, 87 chests opium, Gairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 30 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 456 chests opium, Davil Sassoon and Co ; 23 chests opium, E G Abram ; 19 chests opium, Sorabjee Nu serwanjee ; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 11 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia ; 11 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee ; 227 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 20½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 8 chests opium, ED Langrave and Co ; 33 chests opium, N G Abram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China Mail of the 15th December, 25 chests opium, Nurse, Kessowjee and Co ; 48 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 6 chests opium, Cursetjee B manjee; 26 chests opium, Galbahboy Luckmechund ; 21 chests opium, Bhoychund Joonkha ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 7 chests opium, Lalloobhoy Lillachund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 2nd Sikh Infantry will leave Kohat in course of relief on the 15th instant, for Dera Ismail Khan. The Officers who will march with the Regiment are, Major Boswell, Commanding, Lieutenant Colonel Bracken, 2nd in Command, Captain Hastings Officiating Wing Officer, Lieutenant Thompson, Adjutant, and Surgeon Sanders.

UNDER instructions from Government His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the discontinuance of the annual returns of married as compared with unmarried soldiers of Her Majesty's British Regiments, furnished to the Medical Department, British Forces, in accordance with G. O. C. C. dated 30th June 1863.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 11.

Coxe, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, Comr Jullander Division, on furlough, from Jullandar.

Walker, Captain, Madras 1st Cavalry Hyd Cont, on leave, from Mominabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Twiss, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 12.

Barrow, Lieut, Madras 8th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

Edmonstone, Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.

Forrest, Vet Surg, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on Med Cert, to Morar.

Young, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Parkman, Captain, Madras 1-21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th December 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Regiment N I—Col C Thompson, second in command, to be commandant, Lieut Col G W Hanson, Wing Officer, to be second in command, and Maj L R Sibthorp, 8 C, to be Wing Officer, in succession to Col Bough who retires from the 15th Dec.

Lieut Col Mallaby will continue to officiate as commandant, pending further orders.

20th Regiment N I—Maj J C D S Moray, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer vice Sibthorpe, and during the absence of Lieut Col Green or until further orders.

The undermentioned medical officers are placed on general duty in the circles stated opposite their names :—

Poona Circle—Surgs W R Wall and F Dick.

Presidency Circle—Surgs T S Cogan, H Stannard and A H Anthonisz.

Surg Wall will travel from Ahmednuggur to Poona by rail and dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by nermission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 5th Dec 1874 :—

Lieut R T Frere, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, P W D Sd.

With reference to G O C No 649, 17th Oct, Lieut Du Vernet, 56th Foot, will travel expeditiously by rail to Bombay at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in "industani" :—

Higher standard—Lieut A Smith, 56th Foot.

Lower Standard—Capt C A Norham, R A, Assistant Garrison Instructor ; Private J Mc Maurie, 2nd Battn 7th Foot ; Magazine Serjeant C Christie, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned men of the Unattached List employed in the Ordnance Dept, are promoted Serjt from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1867 :—

C Bgde R H A—No 2714 Driver John Graves, 21st Nov 1874.

9th Bgde R A—No 1429 Drivers William Haines and No 781 Henry Mills, 27th Nov 1874.

Corpl John Clarke Smith, Unattached List P W D, is promoted Serjt from the 2nd of Aug 1874, under the provisions of G G O 492 of 1867.

Serjt Thomas McNamara, Unattached List, P W D, is remanded to the 49th Regt.

No 1815 Private Thomas England, 68th Foot, employed in the Barrack Dept, is remanded to his Regt with effect from 3rd Dec 1874.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized :—

3rd Regt N L I—To the Northern Concan—1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 3 Privates.

This cancels G O C No 752 of 1874 as regards this Regt.

16th Regt N I—Within the Presidency Limits—2 Havildars 6 Rank and File.

28th Regt N I—Within the Presidency Limits—1 Havildar, 4 Rank and File.

The cancels G O C No 730 of 1874 in so far as this Regt is concerned.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Station Order, dated 7th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut Stopford, R H A, to act as Station staff Officer at Mhow, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division of the Army on duty.

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 24th Nov 1874, directing Lieut Smith, 1st Wing Sutlu 30th N I, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 23rd Inst, vice Capt Hunfrey proceeded on medical certificate,

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 27th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut F G A Wiebe to act as Instructor of Musketry unt l further orders, vice Lieut Tyndall.

5th Regiment N L I—Regimental order, 30th Nov 1874, directing Lieut Col Roome, second in command, to officiate as commandant, Major Des Vœux, Wing Officer, to officiate as second in command, and Capt Poole, 1st Wing Satara, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Taylor, temporarily commanding the District.

12th Regiment N I.—Regimental order, dated 3rd Nov 1874, directing Capt Browne, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, and Lieut Fuller, 2nd Wing Jubalpore, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, in succession to Capt Scott.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

56th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 8th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut A Smith, interpreter to the Regt, in the absence of a qualified officer, with effect from 14th Idem vice Capt Wood.

Lieut F H Forjett, Qr Mr 28th N I, officiated as 2nd in command, in addition to his own duties from the 8th to the 14th Nov 1874, and Lieut W H Lyster, 2nd Wing subaltern officiated as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th to the 13th Nov 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut N M Burt (E Battery A Egde) to England, per Troo ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt W Mackie, to Rajcote, from 20th Dec 1874 to 5th Jany 1875, on urgent private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th Dece. 1874.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the dates specified :—

On the 3rd Sept 1874—Lieut A G Clayton, R E.

On the 7th Sept 1874—Sergt J Bennett, and Private J Rowan, 2-22nd Foot.

On the 2nd Nov 1874—Qr Mr N McLeod, 19th Bde R A, Sergt Maj Renfold, D-19th Bde R A ; Gunner C O'Hagin, 7-23rd Bde R A ; Lance Corpl G Simmonson, 40th Foot ; Pvte J Maxwell, 40th Foot ; Pvte J King, 40th Foot ; Drummer W Singleton, 40th Foot ; Hospl Appce C F Kerr, 51st Foot ; Lance Corpl T Baker, 51st Foot ; Pvt C Atkinson, 51st Foot ; Pvte J Hackett, 51st Foot ; Capt M L Elliot, 65th Foot ; Schoolmaster J G Wells, 65th Foot ; Sergt C Colgrave, 65th Foot ; Pvte J Whelan, 65th Foot.

The following order is confirmed, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn Maj J Watts, 59th Foot, to proceed to Darjeeling, in view to his assuming medical charge of the depot at that station.

Surgn Maj H H Maclean, No 5 Batty 23rd Bgde R A to assume temporary medical charge of the 59th Foot, on departure of Surgn Maj Watts.

Surgn W Ilges, doing duty 59th Foot, to assume temporary medical charge of No 5 Batty 23rd Bgde R A.

Surgn Maj R W Berkeley, on being relieved of the medical charge of the Landour Depot, by Surgn Maj A H Fraser to proceed to Meerut and assume medical charge of E Batty F Bgde R H A.

Surgn Maj J Inkson, M D, doing duty E Batty F Bgde R H A to proceed to England, doing duty with troops proceeding with troop ship of the 18th Dec 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated the 24th Nov 1874, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn G C Hall, 26th N I, on arrival at Meean Meer, to assume medical charge of the 17th N I proceeding to Morar.

Surgn H. Whitw ll to relieve Surgn Hall of the medical charge of the 26th N I as a temporary measure.

Sind Division order, dated the 26th June 1874, directing Surgn W Wakefield, M D, 5 t Foot, to proceed to Morar, and report himself to Supg St. Surgn Maj British Forces, at that station for duty in the Gwalior Circle.

Meerut Division order, dated the 25th Nov 1874, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn Maj H F Paterson, M D, doing duty with 15th Hussars, to proceed to Delhi and relieve Surgn Maj J. Warren of the medical charge of the left half batn 59th Foot.

Surgn Maj J Warren, on being relieved, to proceed to Meerut and assume medical charge of the 15th Hussars.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 31st Oct 1874, directing Lieut R M Ir land, 2nd Batn 1st Foot, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate to a General Court Martial at Moradabad ; the services of the Deppy Judge Advocate of the district not being available.

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 12th Nov 1874, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn J Wilson, M D, to proceed in medical charge of the detachment 42nd N I to Terpore.

Surgn E G R sell, M D, Civil Surgn, Gowhatty, to assume temporary medical charge of the 42nd N I and detachment, 43rd N I, at that station.

Jullundur Station order, dated the 25th Nov 1874, directing Maj and Local Lieut col J ackerry, 1st Foot, reg mily arrived at the station, to assume comd, with effect from the 26th idem.

Dum Dum Station order, dated the 10th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut and actg Adjt T D W unn, 62nd Foot, to officiate at Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt T H Forsyth, 6 nd Foot, proceeding to Hazarebaugh, on duty.

4th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 16th Nov 1874, directing Serg Maj J Fa mer to officiate as Ridingmaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Ridingmaster F Moore, proceeded on sick leave to England.

15th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 1st Nov 1874, directing the following officers to form a Committee of Paymaster-ship, vice Paymaster A B deLasalle, appointed to act provisionally as Paymaster of the 61st Bgade Depot :—

Capt G Lack, President.

Capt H Langtry, and Capt R M Briscoe, Members.

Dated the 9th idem, appointing Capt H Langtry to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

50th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 17th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut J M Jackson to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 16th idem.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 23rd Nov 1874, appointing Capt C A Carthew to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadn Subn, vice Capt G F Ross, proceeded on furlough.

24th N I—Regimental order, dated the 16th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut H S Prichard to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his duties as Adjt, and Wing Subn, during the time Lieut J J Money-Simons may act as Adjt.

45th N I—Regimental order, dated the 18th Nov 1874, appointing Capt G. C. Udny 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Col J F Pennycuick, C B, (Comdg at Jhansie,) from the 1st to the 31st Dec on urgent private affairs, to Nynee Tal.

Capt F B Roberts, F Baty 19th Bgde, to sea, for two months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut H B Harward, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, (2nd Batn) Maj and Local Lieut Col G F Walker, to England, per troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (1st Batn)—Surgn Maj J F Longheed, to England per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot—Lieut H Caddell, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn F E Farrow, to England per troop ship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Surgn C H Swayne to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec 9.)

The following officers are appointed temporarily to act as Special Deputy Collectors in the Rajshahye Division for the collection of advances made under Act XXVI. of 1871 :—

Baboo Hurree Mohun Chundra, Sub-Deputy Collector.

Mr A W Scanlan, late Relief Officer.

Mr Henry Cobbe Sutherland, 1, Mag and Colr, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he reported himself to this Govt on his return from Assam.

Mr Daniel Walter McMullen Testro, s a c s, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 11th Nov 1874, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Capt Linley Blathwayt, Asst Comr, Hazarebagh, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 24th Nov 1874, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough.

Mr Edward Samuel Moseley is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade, vice Mr John Ward, deceased.

Mr Frederick William Vesey Peterson is appointed to be a Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the second grade, and to continue to act in the first grade

Mr Iexander Manson, just returned from furlough, is appointed to be an A st Mag and Colr in Tipperah, and to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade.

Mr William Robert Millar, c s, who was appointed, under the orders of the 3rd Nov 1874, to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Dacca Division, is posted to the Dacca district.

Mr Henry Charles Newberry, s a, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in Monghyr, and to act as a Joint-Mag and Depy Colr of the first grade, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the Purnesh Magistracy.

Mr Arthur Clifford Tute, s a, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of Hajeepore, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and to have charge of the Jungypore Division of that district.

Mr Leonard Charles Abbott, c s, on leave, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in Tirhoot, and to have charge of the Hajeepore Division of that district.

Mr John Edward Bennet Jeffery, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, in charge of cramp re, is allowed leave for three months, from such date as he may be relieved by Mr T E Coxhead.

Mr Thomas Edward Coxhead, Actg Joint-Mag and Deputy Collector on special duty, is appointed to have charge of the Serampore Division of the Hooghly district from the date on which he may relieve Mr Jeffery.

Mr Herman Michael Risch, Asst Mag and Colr, on special duty, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Chittagong.

Capt Richard Harvey Davis, Dist Supt of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 8th instant, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Mr Thomas Gyther Dalton, Asst Supt of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to the Rajshahye Division.

Mr Frederic Angelo Isaacs, Asst Supt of Police, Moorshedabad, is appointed to the charge of the Police on the Northern Bengal State Railway. This cancels the orders of the 17th Nov 1874 appointing him to Dacca.

Surgn Charles James Hislop Warden is appointed temporarily to do duty in the General Hospital.

Dr Vincent Richards is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Sub-Divisions of Goalundo and Kooshtea, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at both the stations.

Mr C F Wintle, Sub-Depty Opium Agent, Futtehpore, is allowed furlough, for two years, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from 1st Dec 1874.

Mr J D Sayce, Assistant Sub-Depty Opium Agent, is appointed to act as Sub-Depty Opium Agent of Futtehpore during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C F Wintle, until further orders.

Mr J Johnson, Asst Engr, first grade, Offg Ex Engr of the Dacca District, resumes charge of that district on the 23rd Nov 1874, before noon, on return from privilege leave.

The services of Mr P deL Leunox, Asst Engr, Second Grade, attached to the Darwar Special Division, who was deputed to Bengal for relief works, are replaced at the disposal of the Indus Valley State Railway, with effect from the 26th Nov 1871.

Mr G F Pritchard, Probationary Asst, Fourth Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to the First Calcutta Division.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 8.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

John C Loch, Esq, to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Surgn W Macrae, M B, Actg Surgn of the 1st District, to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants, with effect from the 7th Nov 1874, and until further orders.

With reference to the appointment of Capt H Burton to be Supt of Mercantile Marine at the Port of Gopalpore, Capt Burton is appointed to be Master Attendant and shipping Master at Gopalpore, Capt C H Rwland acting in that appointment during Capt Burton's absence on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt J I E F Strettell, of the Genl List, Infantry, Adjt 9th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut B T M Gompertz, S C, 1st Wing Subn, 2nd N I, on furlough on medical certificate, for two years.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col C Puckle, S C, Dy Comr, 2nd class Mysore, on furlough, on private affairs for two years.

Capt E H Thomas, S C, Qr Mr 38th N I, on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Col C P Y Triscott, of the Madras Infantry, Comdt 20th N I, is granted furlough to Europe, (medical certificate) for two years.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Maj S Bell—To be Lieut-Col, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Majors Thomas Dyer, Edward Adolphe Mottet and John Frederick Fedler—From the 8th Dec 1874.

To be Capt, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps.

Lieut David Cowie from the 29th Nov 1874.

The under-mentioned Gentlemen are admitted as Surgeons on the Madras Establishment, on conforming with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from the 13th Nov 1874, the date of their arrival at Bombay :—

Mr Edward Hamilton Lockhet.

Mr Percy Hugh Benson.

HIGH COURT—14TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

For Judgment.

134-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehangeer Hormusjee v Allaruckia Sewjee—Hearn and Leveland.

LONG CAUSES.

95-73—Jefferson and Payne—Thucker Valjee and others v Thucker Hurjeevun Natha—P Cowasjee.

246-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Doongersey Gopejee.

247-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Canjee Dhurseey.

759-71—Shapoorjee and Thaurdas—Canjee Mayee Dhurmsey Gowaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

705-73—Fletcher and Smith—Abdool Latiff Cumoo and others v Esmael Allaruckia.

68-74—Shapoorjee and Thaurdas—Henry Gamble v Bhawoo Hurry—Prescot and Winter.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

413-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mancowbai v Sha Nundlall Vizlall and others—Fletcher and Smith ; Craigie, Lynch and Owen ; P Cowasjee ; M B Barbhaya ; and M M Mundil.

31-74—Fletcher and Smith—K Khoobai and another v Parwuttebai, widow and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

813-73—Crawford and Bowey—Jhoomeer Mooljee v Junnah Purshotam others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Scoabai v Luxumibai, widow—Fletcher and Smith.

214-72—Tyabjee and Sayane—Thariabhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J. C. Cama.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Investigation under Section 395 of Act VIII. of 1859.

19-74—Mr Fletcher—Umersey Bhugwan v Camulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thaurdas.

LONG CAUSES.

580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogunchund Sewdass v Moolchund Joharimull—P Kawasjee.—Part heard.

596-73—A Framjee—Soondrabai, widow, v Chintoba Purshotam Limbkur.

545-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Peerbhoy Damjee v Ebrahim Ismail and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin and Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Shasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Merojee.

130-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.

499-73—Fletcher and Smith—K njee Meghjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Bowey.

411-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Alfred Jagness v Phillip de Queni—Jefferson and Payne.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

Although Government knew nothing of the reconciliation scheme, it has addressed to Shere Ali a strong letter of remonstrance against his treachery to Yakoob Khan, and has reminded the Ameer of his obligations to the British Government and recommended him to release his prisoner. No answer has yet been received to this remonstrance. It is improbable that in the case of refusal Government will do more than stop the Ameer's subsidies. Official opinion here is still opposed to the appointment of a Resident at Cabul, or to any military movement beyond the Frontier; but the whole question is before the Home Government.

THE PUBLIC WORKS' MINISTER.

It is the opinion of Government here that the Public works' Minister, who will not be appointed immediately, should be a sound man of business acquainted with India and not an engineer.

THE CAWNPORE PRISONER.

All the papers about the Cawnpore prisoner have not yet reached Calcutta, but it is quite certain that the prisoner is not the Nana Sahib. No evidence has been obtained against him, and no trial will take place. No political information of importance has been elicited during the preliminary enquiry, and there is nothing to show if the Nana is still alive or not.

THE COST OF THE FAMINE.

Your recent statement that the cost of the famine will not exceed the estimate is quite correct. The latest estimate is still six and half millions, but it is impossible at present to say exactly what proportion of outstanding advances to cultivators will ultimately be recovered. It is certain, however, that the famine will not affect the next Budget.

THE PROPOSED IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN BEHAR.

Lord Northbrook's personal observation of North Behar Country has confirmed the Government of India in its opposition to grand irrigation schemes which are not favoured by local officials. Only small inexpensive projects have been sanctioned. The pressure from Home for gigantic public works expenditure has now ceased.

THE RAJPOOTANA LINE.

The Ahmedabad and Ajmere line will not be undertaken next year but probably in 1876. This and the Raipore line in the Central Provinces are considered to come next in importance to the lines already under construction.

THE OF MEARES' CASE.

The Secretary of State has written a despatch calling for papers in the Meares' case, but the statement that the Lieutenant-Governor has been censured is incorrect.

ARRIVAL OF SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER IN CALCUTTA.

Sir William Merewether arrived last night.

OPENING OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Viceroy opened the fine arts exhibition to-day.

NEW LEGISLATION UPON CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis will introduce on Tuesday next a bill for consolidating inland customs regulations.

THE DUFFLA SURRENDERED.

BURHUTTEE (MACHOO GOWRATTY) 12TH DEC.

Messengers have returned bringing four captives sent by chiefs as pledges that the remainder will be restored if old scores are wiped out.

Pekhe denies participation in the raids, and does not give up his captives.

The Force still advances to enforce conditions regarding compensation and fines.

An Ultimatum has been sent—but compliance is doubtful. Haseng accompanies the Force.

SEVERE WEATHER IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, 12TH DECEMBER.

The Khedive arrived here on Thursday. There is high surf, and the passengers have not been landed yet. Lady Hobart had to exchange compliments by signal with her brother, Lord Hobart.

To-day the storm is furious.

The Khedive retired to Pondicherry.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH DECEMBER.

All the raiding Chieftains excepting Pueklí have sent in one captive each as an earnest that they will surrender the remainder if we re-open Dooars and bestow former favors. It is not expected that our conditions will be agreed to. They are not prepared to submit. The force concentrating at Borpani advanced yesterday.

THE CAWNPORE PRISONER.

ALLAHABAD, 13 DECEMBER.

The *Pioneer* announces authoritatively that the comedy entitled the "Capture of the Nana" has been withdrawn from further representation by the management. In other words, the Cawnpore prisoner was formally discharged on the 10th instant, and only now remains in custody under Viceregal warrant. The result of the examination of principal witnesses to identify him was a crushing reputation of the idea that he was the long sought rebel. The prisoner is supposed to know more of the Nana than he is willing to reveal. This, however, is mere conception. Mr. Daniel's action throughout is approved.

HYDERABAD (MOUL ALI) MEETING.

SECUNDERABAD, 12TH DECEMBER.

STEWARDS' PURSE.

Mile and a half.

Timbertop, 10-4 1
Putney, 8-4 2

Time—2-50.

CITY PURSE.

Marquis 1
Banting 2
Eldrum 3

MAIDEN ARAB HANDICAP.

Jamsheed 1
Shaballum 2
Sultan 3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKE OF OPERATIVES IN DUNDEE.

LONDON, 12TH DECEMBER.

The strike at Dundee has terminated, the masters having agreed not to reduce the wages of the men.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Indian transport Malabar has passed through the Suez Canal homeward bound.

OBITUARY.—Col. Wm. Kier Stuart, Col. Grey.

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT NEAR TOLOSA.

MADRID, 12TH DECEMBER.

General Loma, with a force of 8,000 Republican troops attacked the Carlist positions towards Tolosa, and after two days obstinate fighting was repulsed with a heavy loss, and forced to retreat on San Sebastian.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT ARNIM.

BERLIN, 12TH DECEMBER.

The trial of Count Arnim is progressing. The prisoner has admitted that he was the author of several articles which have appeared in the newspapers on different occasions.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11TH DECEMBER.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ..... 66,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 16,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton ..... 81,000 "
" " Surats ..... 5,000 "
" Stock of Cotton ..... 520,000 "
" " Surats ..... 227,000 "

The sale of Surats during the week was slow; current prices were 1/16 lower.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, 11TH DEC., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Arrivals 1/16th lower.

The London Cotton Market has been very depressed. Fair Dholleras, 5d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist 0s. 11½
3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 99½.
Bar Silver ..... 57½.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Castor, Colombo, Mannering and Atkinson.

Arrival—Travancore.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Lahore on Tuesday morning last at about 7-30 o'clock.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

The Government of Bengal has proclaimed two blocks of land, comprising nearly 71,000 acres, as reserved forests in the Western Dooars.

The S. S. Navarino of the Wilson Line, we read, made her last passage from Calcutta to the London Docks in 31 days 19 hours—the quickest passage on record.

Sir Douglas Forsyth and party, we read, arrived at Baraitch on the 1st instant, and started for the Nepaul frontier the following day, accompanied by Dewan Muthra Dass.

Brigadier-General Biddulph, C. B., arrived, at Sealkote on the 8th instant, and resumed command of the Brigade; Brigadier-General Hume, C. B., leaving the same day for Jubbulpore to assume command of the Saugor District.

From the report on the police in Madras for the year 1873, we see that the total strength of the force was 22,840, of whom 9 officers and 542 men were dismissed, and 112 officers and 9,224 men fined, degraded, or suspended, for other faults than absence without leave.

We (*Englishman*) understand that the Moorhill was arrested in the river on Monday night at the suit of the Natmoo. It will be remembered that a collision took place between the two ships in September last, and an action has now been instituted by the Natmoo against the Moorhill.

A letter from Port Blair in the *Madras Standard* furnishes us with some further particulars as to the success of Dr. Dougall's remedy for leprosy—gurjun oil. Of the 37 patients under his treatment, 16 have been discharged cured, and sent to light labour, and the others were all progressing favourably.

A General Order of the Commander-in-Chief in India desires that officers commanding such divisions, brigades, and stations, as may be visited by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., Commander-in Chief of the Bombay Army, while passing through the Bengal Presidency, will receive His Excellency with the same honours as if he were within his own Command.

The *Ceylon Times* reports an unpleasant *fracas* that occurred at Kantalai lately, in which some officers in the public service are somewhat conspicuously mixed up. One officer, it is said, took the responsibility of arresting another, and of confining him a whole night in the Rest-house, sending him on to Trincomalee next day under an escort. There is, of course, a lady in the case. The details are, it is said, likely to come before the public.

A New Zealand correspondent of the *Queenslander* writes as follows:—"During the last fortnight we have had no earthquakes worth mentioning to chronicle in Wellington; no conflagrations in Auckland; no new Insurance companies in Otago; no proposed extension of railways in Christ-church; no cheating the natives of their land at Napier; no land swindles in Marlborough; no new gold fields in Westland; no more proposals for spending £700,000 upon a breakwater in Taranaki." This certainly must be Utopia!

The last number of *Indian Charivari* presents considerable signs of improvement. One of the best hits in that number is the suggested alteration of the seal and motto of the P. and O. Company. We are all familiar with the company's emblem (the sun rising above the waters,) and the motto *Quis Separabit?* The artist substitutes for the disc of the sun the shell of a snail, which is gliding leisurely along, surrounded by a halo of bulrushes and grass. The motto suggested is *Quis Accelerabit?*

The *Madras Standard* says that the report gains ground in Madras that the disconnection of the State with the Bank will take place about the end of the official year 1874-75. If such does really take place, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to give three months' notice to the Bank of their connection ceasing with it. This proviso, it may be remembered, is contained in the last paragraph of the financial statement published by the Government of India in the early part of the present year, and if the disconnection is to take place on the 31st March next, notice to that effect must be given before the end of this month.

We (*Delhi Gazette*) have received our usual Cabul diary, bringing advices to the 30th ultimo, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan's movements, as mentioned by our correspondent in one of his late letters, arrived in time at Herat to give the news of Yakoob Khan having been imprisoned by the Ameer to his brother Mohamed Ayoob Khan, who conferred *khilluts* on the sowars, and lost no time in making the son of Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan, and a brother and son of Shah Ghasse Shereeli Khan, prisoners. Ayoob Khan has summoned the son of Khan Agha and other Jamshedee chiefs to his aid. He is making warlike preparations.

We learn from the Calcutta Commercial Guide that in the month of November last, as compared with November, 1873, there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported of Rs. 7,17,868, and of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 830,972. Piece goods, wrought metals, and brandy show the largest increase. In the value of exported merchandise the increase was only Rs. 9,140, whilst specie and bullion to the value of Rs. 821,728 was exported. The articles exported have, however, varied considerably in the two years; there having been a large increase this year in rice, gunny bags, shell-lac, opium, salt-petre, castor oil seed, rapeseed, and tobacco, and a large decrease in dhol and peas, indigo, jute, and raw silk. The customs receipts show an increase of Rs. 309,596, amounting altogether to Rs. 32,35,835 for the month.

In an article on "the approaching Transit of Venus" setting forth the measures adopted by the Indian Government for observing it, and published the day preceding the event, the *Punjab Times* says:—The latitude of the house in Donald Town from which the observations will be made, known as Colonel Elphinstone's house, is 31° 22' 38" *north of Greenwich* with a longitude East of 4 hours, 37 minutes, 30 seconds. To those who may not be acquainted with Donald Town, it may be as well to point out that its position, as given above, is due North of Nova Zembla, in about the same parallel as the extreme North of Spitzbergen, and, as the atmosphere is almost perpetually clear in those high latitudes, it is almost impossible that anything could have occurred to prevent the most minute and accurate observations. Let us hope that the observers may not have perished from the extreme cold!

The commercial crisis anticipated in Mauritius appears to have passed over, and the *Commercial Gazette* says that "whilst agricultural and commercial affairs have been troubled, no crisis has manifested itself. The banks and capitalists have recognised that it was necessary to be indulgent towards those of their debtors whose position was only temporarily affected by the shortness of the crop and the stagnation of business. More confidence is felt in the future, since it is universally acknowledged that no disastrous speculations have been entered into of late, and that, although payments are made with difficulty, and but seldom with regularity, the trade of the colony has, for some years, been carried on upon a sound and solid basis, and, therefore, is not likely to collapse because of a momentary check. Naturally much, as regards the future, will depend on the prospects of the next crop, upon which it is as yet too early to advance any reliable opinion. Generally speaking, it is spoken of as likely to recoup the losses of the present one, and there can be no doubt that, with seasonable weather during the next six months, our produce will, at all events, reach the average quantity of late years."

The following notification was published in the *Agency Gazette* published at Rajcote on the 10th instant:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to notify his intention of visiting Kattywar and has fixed dates stated below for his arrival and stay at the various places named:—30th and 31st December 1874, at Nowanugger. 1st January 1875, at Pardhari; from 2nd to 6th at Rajcote; 7th and 8th at Gondul; 9th at Jetpoor; 10th at Choki; 11th, 12th, and 13th at Joonaghur; 14th at Bilkha; 15th at Manekwara; 16th at Dharee; 17th at Lakhapadar; 18th at Kundla; 19th at Krakach; 20th at Gariadhar; 21st and 22nd at Palitana; 23rd at Songhar; 24th at Halt; 25th, 26th, and 27th at Bhownugger; 28th at Walla; 29th at Loliana; 30th at Godhra; 31st at Bhimrad; 1st February at Botad; 2nd at Ranpore; 3rd at Halt; 4th at Limree; 5th, 6th, and 7th at Wudwan; 8th at Sitha; and 9th at Dhrangadhra.

Il Cittadino of Trieste, November 14th, says that news comes from St. Petersburgh of an intended attempt against the life of the Czar, which however had been happily frustrated. It seems that discovery has been made of an extensive organization throughout the Russian Empire, in which the sons of many distinguished families are implicated, having for its object the destruction of the monarchy and the achievement of a socialist revolution, the result of which would be the establishment of Russia and Poland as two separate and distinct Republics.

The same journal has received some details of a late demonstration at the Paris School of Medicine. The Clerical Minister, du Caumont, had nominated Professor Chauffard as Inspector General of Public Instruction, and on the occasion of his presenting himself for the first time in his official capacity at the School of Medecine, he found several thousand students collected in the court-yard of the buildings and on the step, leading to the entrance, who received him with cries of "*a bas la Calotte! a la porte le Jesuite! a bas le Ministre Caumont!* The Professor was compelled to retire and was followed by the mass of students who continued to repeat the above and other cries. The demonstration was in reality a protest against the clerical manifestation of Government. The crowd was eventually dispersed by strong bodies of Police, and it was not deemed necessary to make any arrests.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed lately, to the great astonishment of the dwellers on the shores of the Caspian Sea. One of the islands in this sea produces naptha and petroleum in considerable quantities. The wells from which the fluid is raised occasionally take fire, and when burning a beautiful light is reflected on the surface of the water. The event referred to, however, was not due to these wells, but to strong streams of naptha, flowing from the shores of the lake, which spread over the whole surface of the water. A spark was sufficient to ignite it, when the flames spread with instantaneous rapidity and the whole surface of the sea presented one brilliant sheet of fire. The simple inhabitants of the coast, relying on ancient tradition, expected each moment to see some terrible monster vomiting forth flames, which they feared would eventually consume them, and deemed themselves to be on the borders of Gehenna. The fish were in a great state of commotion, and might be seen leaping far and near in all directions in their endeavours to escape the devouring element. It is worthy of notice that Herodotus and some of the ancient geographers have mentioned the occurrence of similar phenomena in ages gone by; but they have been very rare and in those days, wanting our later knowledge, were attributed to supernatural causes.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

Our Cabul correspondent reports, that on the 1st of December, Shere Ali Khan, Amir of Cabul, ordered Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan to be brought in his presence, and after many reproaches, &c., asked him why he corresponded with his brother Ayub Khan, and told him that he need not think that he will be allowed to return to Herat. Whereon Yakub Khan in a passionate voice, placing his hand on his beard, told the Amir that he had already made arrangements to provide for the safety of Herat before he came into Cabul, and that defied him to take it. The Amir, on receiving the above answer, ordered his men to take Yakub Khan away. We learn from the same correspondent that the Kotwal of Herat, who had come with Yakub Khan to Cabul, and who was trusted by the Amir of Cabul, was sent back with Shah Gasi Sher Dil and Mir Akhoor Ahmed Khan, promising them that he will held them to take Herat by stratagem. On reaching a few miles from Herat, Shah Gasi Sher Dil and Mir Akhoor Ahmed Khan were invited to dinner by a Malik, the Kotwal, taking this opportunity, rode into Herat, and informed Ayub Khan that his brother had been imprisoned by the Amir, and that Shah Gasi Sher Dil and Mir Akhoor Ahmed Khan were coming to take Heart. Ayub Khan at once ordered his forces to get ready, and shut up all the gates of the fort but one. Next day when Shah Gasi Sher Dil and Mir Akhoor Ahmed Khan came in, they were first imprisoned, and then asked about their mission. Ayub Khan lost no time in addressing all the friends of Yakub Khan, informing them of the treachery of Shere Ali Khan and asked their assistance. Many chief of the Emak tribe, and father-in-law to Yakub Khan and Abdulla Jan, was also written to. He is said to be now ready with all his clansmen to assist Yakub Khan. The Shah of Persia has also been informed of the same.

We are further informed that the men of Girishk and Furrah have themselves volunteered to assist Yakub Khan, and they are all said to be against Shere Ali Khan.

The Amir, it is reported, has ordered Moostoufee Habeeboolah Khan to march at once against Herat, with 6 Regiments of cavalry, 6 of foot, and 2 of artillery. General Daud Shah, who is at Zurmut, has also been ordered to leave for Herat with all the forces under his charge.

Our Bokhara correspondent informs us, that the Shah of Persia, on hearing of Yakub Khan's imprisonment, has sent a strong force to Ayub Khan's assistance, on the recommendation of the Russians. This, we fancy, can only be a rumour, and we do not credit it.

The Lahore paper has been favored with the following extract from the Ladakh Diary, to 15th November. The Yarkand Envoy halted three days in Leh, to recruit himself and his camp after the journey across the Karakoram, which although accomplished by compelling with the loss only of two horses, is nevertheless especially at so late a season of the year, a trip involving considerable hardship and personal discomfort. During his stay in Ladakh, he made himself exceedingly pleasant, talking with great freedom, and displaying an extensive acquaintance with European politic. Captain Molloy next writes on the 10th instant—"I received 300 copies of the new rules for the sale of *charras*, and the next day I convened a meeting of all the traders of the city, to whom I explained the advantages contingent upon the system on which these regulations have been framed. The traders expressed themselves in terms, which fully envinced their appreciation of the new rules, which will no doubt do a great deal to facilitate the sale of *charras*. During the week, the Kalon Mirza Alam, and connection of the Amir of Eastern Turkistan, arrived in Leh, en route for the Shrine of Mecca, the Amir has entrusted him with Rs. 50,000 to be expended in completing the erection of a sarai, which he (the Amir) is constructing in the vicinity of the holy tomb, for the use of pilgrims from Central Asia. Mirza Alam is accompanied on his travels by seven pilgrims from Yarkand, among whom there are, I hear one or two officers of position in the Amir's Army.' On the 12th instant, the Yarkand Envoy left Leh quitting the city as he left it under a salute of 15 guns. The chronicle of the week is, I regret to say, incomplete without the record of another death. The "Kahlone", the leading Tartar of Ladakh, whom I mentioned a short time ago as having proceeded on a commercial mission on the part of the Maharaja to Lassa, returned to Leh a few days ago, having been taken so ill on the road that he was unable to continue his journey. His illness was reported to be the effect of a chill followed by a severe cold, which ultimately affected his lungs and brought on consumption. Although, I think, everything was done for him that could have been done, considering that the medical skill available in Ladakh is but limited, the poor Kahlone succumbed to his sickness on the night of the 11th instant. He will be a loss to the Ladakh Wazirat, of which he was worthily one of the most trusted and able officials. The traffic returns of the past week will be included in those of the current week in my next diary.

"KESWAL" AND "U. C. S."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Keswal" in his last letter but one, which I have not by me, states that my first letter was a personal attack on him, which I must not allow to pass uncontradicted. If "Keswal" writes to newspapers he must not object to being criticised. "Keswal," whoever he may be, is seemingly (unless some of these young bank-wallahs have been having what I suppose they would call a "lark") a "Competition-wallah," "member of the University of London," "Assistant Collector," "in the same service with four others, one of whom was quite untrained, but yet won the first Sassoon Cup against all that Poona could bring, and a fine crew from Bombay," "The hero of numerous examinations," "One versed in Khandesh demarcation," "a dacoit hunter of the Western Ghauts," the type of "a fair shot, pig-sticker and cricketer," "One who dabbles a little in periodical literature" and "has a considerable respect for pedigree, especially his own," and last but not least "Keswal, C.S." "Keswal's" trumpeter must be dead! "Keswal" admits that many of the young gentlemen now joining the Indian Civil Service come out here the worse for wear, in fact broken down, and may therefore infer unfit to some extent for "the constant change and stir and colour of a revenue officer's life, preferring croquet, badminton, and the comforts of a house and well supplied table, to the brown rifle, galloping Arab and hospitable tent in the mango shade!" "Keswal" kindly transfers the origin to the judicial department, a proceeding I fancy that will hardly be approved of by that branch of the service. I have neither time nor inclination, and you, Sir, have probably not space to admit of further correspondence on the pretensions of the Civil Service. Simply let us be content with having expressed our views and let others judge as to which is right. U. C. S.

12th December.

MR. JOHNSON'S DOCK PLANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your editorial yesterday I see you have, as I suppose, referred to my scheme for Docks, which I have offered to build extending from the Castle in front of the present Custom House, to Arthur Bunder.

On reference to the plan of "The Bombay Docks" you will find that you have committed an error in the statement therein made.—I am, &c.,

S. A. JOHNSON.

17 Apollo Street, Bombay, December 1874.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am afraid I am rather late in the field with offering my services for the proposed Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, but I trust you will put my name down as one who will be most willing to subscribe and work for the object in view.

I can remember no place that I have ever seen where a society of the kind is more wanted than in Bombay, and I know many men who will be only too glad to assist.

It is very good of you to have so persistently urged the matter on the public notice, and I hope you will still continue to do so until the Society is formed and working.

H. J. C. T.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to endorse all that Mr. Le Mesurier says in his letter in this day's edition, excepting that only two other gentlemen have come forward to offer their services in establishing a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I sent in my name to the Editor of your contemporary on the day "M. N. D's" letter appeared in both dailies, and I have reason to think others did the same.

I shall be glad to see some of our fat Parsee friends, who think it no cruelty to drive about five or six in a heavy shigram drawn by a mite of a poor little pony, taught that a good man is merciful to his beast—and I give warning to the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, that to expect two poor skinny Australians to draw some 30 or 40 natives in a hot sun is, or, I hope will be found to be an offence equally punishable and detestable.

DIOGENES.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Has the Hon. Mr. Bythell ever watched the loading and carrying of the two half-pressed bales, under the supervision of tender-hearted muccadums, of which he spoke, in moving the last resolution at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday last? I have; and as I live on the Cotton Green, and have been obliged to witness the process daily, for two seasons, I may be allowed to know something about it. Overloading, and consequent cruelty, is doubtless still practised by the Carting Agents at the Railway Termini;—Companies and contractors have no hearts, and, I fear, no souls:—but private firms, managed by gentlemen with sympathies as exquisite as those of the mercantile Member of Council might surely do something to check the tortures connived at by their underlings at Colaba. I point out the evil, without attempting to describe it. Let any of your readers pay a visit to the Green between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M., and if they can see with indifference scores of pairs of bullocks trying to pull heavy carts with their bodies at an angle of about 30 degrees to their necks, and many of the poor creatures so distorted, crippled and lamed by a repetition of the cruel practice that every innocent must be acquainted with, they will deserve to be put for 24 hours into the shafts of a hack buggy, under the skilled and tender guidance of one of our Bombay Jehus.

I am, as may be inferred from my choice of a residence, a very poor man; but I will gladly give a donation of Rs. 50, towards starting and pay Rs. 10 monthly to help and support a Society properly managed, for the suppression of cruelty to

1st. Hack buggy and shigram horses.

2nd. Cartmen and Contractor's bullocks, with especial reference to the Cotton Green.

3rd. Rats of ponies overdriven by fat Purbhoos; and cripples without a sound leg in four, worked by even wealthy Parsees, and others, who ought to be taught better.

4th. Animals generally, as indicated by Mr. LeMesurier; though the sum of suffering thus caused is as a drop in the ocean, compared to the hourly misery endured by the first two classes.

I enclose my card, and am, as I hope others better able to help the good cause may be, in

EARNEST.

Lower Colaba, 12th December.

THE COMING EVENTS AT MHOW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir,—Your correspondent in writing of this station when the Commander-in-Chief was here, described it as being very dull; this would hardly apply now, as a visitor to the race course in the early morning would be gratified by seeing over 50 horses doing their gallops for the approaching meeting, the first day of which comes off on Saturday the 19th. There are, I regret to say, few spectators of this gallops, though many would like to be present, but the spur given by His Excellency's visit has made, from the General downwards, all appear eager to fight sham battles, go on outpost duty, or Light Infantry drill from sunrise till 8 A.M., by which time the race horses are returning to their stables. This is however no excuse for ladies not attending, as the Honorary Secretary has provided excellent tea and coffee and thin bread and butter, to say nothing of a bottle of Chartreuse for those who prefer it these cold mornings. On Monday last, Major Crosbie's string made their first appearance, eleven strong, and two belonging to another owner also hailing from Neemuch, this contingent we hear, expect to take away the principal prizes, they little knew when starting that a formidable Bengal stable consisting of President and Goldust had been entered on the 1st of December, and are expected here by the 13th. Of the home stables trained at Mhow, we cannot speak favourably, to judge by the owners faces; the watch seems to go much too fast, but the course is really heavy and another 10 days may do wonders for their horses, this is to be hoped for. If the Bengal horses are a little off from their work at Deyrah, Umballa and Meerut, alluding to President, as Goldust has not appeared in public since Poona when he finished a neck behind Challenger for the Derby, the meeting cannot fail to be a good one, as so many horses have never been collected here before. At a recent dinner given by one of the Messes to the Officers attending the garrison school, some useful hints regarding training, trials, &c., were given by one of the school boys, which leads us to hope that Lord Cardwell's system will not quite eradicate sporting ideas in the army. Such was the effect of the young officers' opinion that all owners at once began to try their horses against the watch. To add to the other amusements of the Race week, the 3rd Hussars have issued invitations to a Fancy Ball to come off on the 22nd. As you may suppose, the ladies in the station are exceedingly busy with their dresses, all endeavour to be very dark about their costumes, but as there are only three dress makers here, we fancy a good guess could be made of who they intend to represent before the day. To intending visitors from Bombay, Poona and Ahmednuggur, a carriage for their convenience will be attached to the material train from Mortucca (Indore State Railway) on the 17th, 18th, and 19th to Chowrai, this station is only 16 miles from here. Mr. Ardaseer Framjee will have carriages on those days (provided they are ordered in due time) waiting to take them into Mhow, and for climate, amusement, &c. not to mention the chance of winning your money, there are many worse places than Mhow to spend your Christmas Holidays. Appended are the names of some of the horses training. Adventurer late Blacklegs, Viking, Mail Train, Goldfinder. Touchstone, Golden Fleece, King's Own, Thesbe, Abdelkadir, Mameluke, Syrian Pasha, Billy Johnson, Merlin, Lord Lyon, Black Doctor, Peacock, Cock Robin, Sky Lark, John Ridd, Alladin, Discovery, Bedouin, Byjou, Adjutant, President, Golddust, &c. In a subsequent letter an attempt will be made to denote the probable winners of the meeting.

OBSERVER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEESA, DEC. 6.

THE GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Judges—Captain Butler, and Captain Flagan. Starters—Lieutenant Stokes and Lieutenant Bell. This meeting was brought to a satisfactory issue on the course at Deesa on December the 4th, when the charming weather and the Band of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment helped to lend attractions to a *fête*, which all the visitors seemed determined to enjoy. It would be hard, indeed, to satisfy any spectator who could wish for a clearer atmosphere; the several events were contested with spirit, and gave occasion for the display of every variety of natural vigour and of fit preparation. Much credit is due to the Officers and Committee for the excellent arrangements; and the programme being of only a moderate length, everything was run off at a early hour. Sergeant Major Gordon of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment kept the course free from crush, notwithstanding that the attendance was very large. The Prizes at the conclusion of the contests were distributed by Captain E. A. Butler of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, appended are details.

Flat Race, 300 yards, Sergeant Ryan, 1, Private Hurst, 2, Private Lees, 3. Ryan went away with the lead at the start, and maintained it until rounding the first corner of the course, in doing which he lost some ground. Hurst then passed him, and held the foremost position until two-thirds of the distance had been accomplished, when Ryan warming to his work, drew up on the leader and won by about a yard.

Chattee Race, 80 yards, Forsythe, 1, Williams, 2, Smith, 3.

Sack Race, 100 yards, Ryan, 1, Lees, 2, Pile, 3.

Three Legged Race, 100 yards, Williams and Forsyth 1, Hurst and Pile 2, Smith and Bray 0.

Tattoo Race, on grass cutters' ponies, Jealousy, 1, Thunder, 2, Blue, 3, Helmet, 0, Stocking, 0. Betting even on Jealousy, 5 to 1 each against Helmet, Thunder and Blue. Thunder was first away, but after going about fifty yards, the favourite took up the running, was never afterwards caught, and won in a canter by four lengths.

Tilting at the ring and tent-pegging completed the programme.

We are glad to know that arrangements have been almost completed for the Athletic Sports of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, we understand that it will take place in January, but the exact dates are not as yet known.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 9TH DECEMBER.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Among the extraordinary accidents that occur in this well populated city two of recent occurrence are worth noticing. I refer to the death of a Hindoo girl aged about twelve years, and that of a native cartman. The former was violently knocked down by a horse harnessed to a public conveyance. A wheel passed over her and killed her outright. The cartman fell from his seat, while he was driving a heavy Guzerat cart, to which a pair of his own improperly-trained and unmanageable bullocks were yoked: a wheel passed over him and he died. We require a mounted patrolling city police to compel pedestrians to take their proper places on the public roads.

THE COLLECTOR.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, the Collector of Ahmedabad, is in the Districts, and is, perhaps, collecting materials for his administration report. The Jummabundy report is a document that is annually prepared by native ministerial officers, and translated into English, and signed by the Collector. It is to be hoped that Mr. B. will go to the different village chowras and ascertain the condition of the ryots, and make a few valuable suggestions to Government.

HYDROPHŒBIA.

A private communication from his camp at Sanund conveys the alarming intelligence that one of his cutlers and some five or six people had been bitten by a rabid jackal. An unfortunate European belonging to the detachment of the 83rd Regiment in camp was bitten not long ago by a dog that was supposed to be mad: he was taken for treatment to the Hospital, which I am sorry to say is at a most inconvenient distance from the Barracks. The bite of a distempered animal so the doctors say—is harmless if the teeth passes through linen or woollen apparel when the incision is made, and cauterization, in such cases, is not absolutely necessary. That model of human patience Job, had indeed very good reason to say, "man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery."

MILITARY NEWS.

General, Sir Edward Russel, has left the station for Rajcote, Bhooj, and Deesa. He is on a tour of inspection, accompanied by his Staff—Captain Montgomery, Aid-de Camp, Lieut. Colonel Lock, Assistant Adjutant General, and the Assistant Quarter Master General. The Command of the station devolves temporarily on Lieut. Colonel Houghton the officer Commanding the 3rd N. L. I.

AGRA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

This was a better day's sport than the first; and the attendance was more numerous, both on the course and Grand Stand. The lotteries also, on the previous evening, were well attended, and filled freely.

The Handicaps, however, proved too lenient and thus became something of a certainty for the "cracks." The presence, too, of such horses as "President" deterred other horses from meeting them on equal terms, and so preventing the filling of the Bhurtpoor and Bhadawur Purses, given by the Rajas of those places in a praiseworthy spirit of readiness for the encouragement of sport.

The accident to the gallant rider of "Quick-silver" spoiled a race which had been looked forward to with great interest. The numerous friends of Major Stack will be glad to hear that he is none the worse for his "crumpler."

The conduct of the rider of "Kitty" was the subject of considerable comment, not of a very favourable nature.

Hack Stakes.—Rs. 150 added. C. W. raised 1 stone. Distance ½ Mile.

	st. lbs.	
Captain Wiggens' ch c b g Rufus	7 11	Brewty 2
Colonel Ward's ...b c h m Molly late Firefly	8 4	Native 1
Mr Rainford's ..... b w g Naboclish	9 11	Irving 0
Mr Winter's ..... b w g Kinglake	9 11	Mr Short 0
Mr Molyneux's ...b w g The Gift	9 11	Mr Irwin 0

All got well off together; "Molly" soon went to the front, "Naboclish" drew up at the mile and a good race took place resulting in favour of "Molly" by a neck. On returning to scale an objection was lodged against the winner on the ground of having carried *two stone* short weight, which being investigated by the Steward, and found to be the case caused "Molly" to be disqualified, and the race was awarded to Nabook-lish."—Time 5 ms. 65sds.

Bhurtpoor Purse.—Rs. 400. For all horses. Distance 1½ Mile.

	st. lbs.	
Confederacy's ..... b w g R Y		w o
Bhadawur Purse.—Rs. 250. For all Arabs and C. B's. 1½ Mile.		
Captain R B's..... G A H President,		w o

Waler Handicap.—Sweetpakes of Rs. 50 for each horse. Rs. 400. Distance 1½ Mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Collins' ..... ch w m Maid of Athens	10 0	Brewty 1
Captain R B's..... b w m Jessie	9 0	Donaldson.... 2
Mr Collins' ..... b w g Marathon	9 7	Bowen 3
Confederacy's ..... b w g R Y	9 7	Irving 4

"Maid of Athens" got a trifling advantage at the start which she retained all the way round. R. Y. tried to draw up at the ½ mile but soon fell back beaten, at the Lucerne "Jessie" was brought up and got to the leader's quarters, but no further, Maid of Athens winning easily in 2ms. 19sds.

Arab Handicap.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 25 each.—Rs. 400 added. Distance 1½ Mile.

	st. lbs.	
Captain R B's..... g a h President	10 0	Donaldson.... 1
Mr Collins' ..... b a h Navarino	9 4	Brewty 2
Mr S's ..... b h Geo Frederick	8 9	Blackburn 3
Mr Collins' ..... b a h Corone	9 0	Bowen..... 0

Winner's Handicap.—Rs. 200.—Distance 1¼ mile.

"President" was of course a hot favourite despite his weight and fully justified public opinion. "Navarino" led to the ¼ mile where the grey came up and passed him, winning easily in 2 ms. "George Frederick" 3rd and "Corne" 4th.

	st. lbs.	
Captain R B's..... b w m Jessie		w o

Pony Handicap.—Rs. 150. Distance ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Collins' ..... b c b p Valacka	10 7	Bowen 1
Mr S's ..... g c b p Kitty	9 10	Donaldson 2
Captain G's..... br w p Quicksilver	9 7	0
Mr Collins' ..... g c b p Grey Warrior	8 3	Native 0

A good deal of speculation took place over this event, the handicap being considered a good one. "Navarino" son on "Kitty" (who would try and come up at a gallop till threatened by the starter that he would be reported) the quartette got well off; "Quicksilver" after going 100 yards showed temper, bolted off the course and set to work buck-jumping and succeeded in getting rid of his rider. "Viacka" again showed her speed, too much for the rest, even with the extra weight up, and she won as she pleased in 1 m.

HYDERABAD (MOUL ALI) MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, 10TH DECEMBER.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY.

This was to have been the best day of the meeting, and the handicap which was to bring together Timbertop, Fenella and Putney was subject of much scrutiny and meditation to many an anxious punter in

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

STRIKE.—We hear that several peons and clerks in the service of the postal department, intend tendering their resignation in consequence of what they consider unusually severe treatment from the present Post Master, who has recently assumed charge of the Postal Department, from Mr. Oliver.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—There was again an increase of twelve in the deaths in Calcutta during the week ended the 28th of November as compared with the previous week, the total number now having risen to 336. The death-rate was 37·96 per 1,000 per annum. There were one death from small-pox, 32 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhœa, 17 from cholera, 134 from fevers, and 108 from other causes. The deaths are thus classified: 13 Christians, 228 Hindus, and 85 Muhammadans.—*Englishman.*

A MOHUNT'S DOOM.—Sadu Mohunt and Hury his *chela*, who stood charged with enticing away a Hindu married woman named Chanchala Dasee with criminal intent, have been convicted and sentenced to two years and three month's rigorous imprisonment respectively. There was also a charge of adultery against the first prisoner, but the same could not stand, and he was found not guilty on that count. We hope both the ex-sex of the Tarakeshwar Mohunt and Sadu Mohunt will be a warning to other hypocritical Mohunts or saints —*Indian Mirror.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN MADRAS.—The total number of deaths within the Municipality of the town of Madras for the week ending 4th December last was 296 (males 137 and females 163.) Fever carried off the largest number, forty-eight, small-pox four, dysentery twenty-five, diarrhœa twenty-five, and "other diseases" 194. There were no deaths from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—Europeans three, East Indians three, Mahomedans thirty-nine, and Hindus 251. The mean of ten previous years is put down at 240·8 and the ratio per mille per annum of the same period 31·4. There were 287 births in the same period, eleven of which were still-born.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A ROYAL DOG-FANCIER.—The Maharajah of Jodhpore left by train on Tuesday night for Gya, from thence he proceeds to Calcutta, returning to Allahabad on his way home. During his short stay here he created no little sensation as a dog-fancier; he has been purchasing some dozens of dogs from private owners—animals, it is said, of all descriptions—"Mongrel, puppy, dog and hound, and cur of low degree," having paid liberally for all of them, and for some of them very handsomely. The news of His Highness' penchant for dog-flesh having spread to the military quarters, a number of H. M.'s soldiers visited the Rajah's camp with a varied and yelping assortment of the canine species, but they were unfortunately not so successful as they had fondly hoped to be. The Maharajah has been making other purchases besides dogs, and paid a fortunate private owner Rs. 2,400 for a carriage and pair.—*Pioneer.*

FRAUD ON THE ORIENTAL BANK AT GALLE.—Where all the money has gone to is as yet a mystery, we believe. The total deficiency is, apparently, not more than was originally mentioned—or from £3,500 to £3,700—but the confession of the misguided Agent, the great and responsible delinquent, does not account for more than half the sum. The police have been able to account for perhaps £500 more, stolen from the Bank in some mysterious way by a native peon; but there is still about £1,600, the appropriation of which has to be explained. It is said that a chief defalcation has been of comparatively long standing, that is, the Agent must have first tampered with the funds at least more than a year ago. But tampering with funds, we regret to hear, is not the worst feature in the case which, when it comes on for trial, is likely to include revelations such as have seldom been associated with the name of a European holding a responsible post in the East. Sympathy cannot but be felt for the innocent who may be affected by the crime and disgrace, but justice demands the punishment of the guilty.

BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the Brahmo reformer is now on a short visit to Holkar's capital. The Brahmos are to be congratulated on the reception their leader has met with here. From His Highness the Maharajah and his worthy Minister, Sir T. Madhava Rao, downwards, everybody is doing everything in his power to make the Babu comfortable during his short stay here. The Babu has had a private interview with Sir T. Madhava Rao in the Maharajah's palace at Lal Baug. The chief attraction during the Baboo's visit was his lecture on the "Progress of Native Society delivered in the Residency School Hall. Among the notabilities present on the occasion, were Sir Madhava Rão (presider), the young Prince of Dewass, the Chief and the Puisne Judges of the Maharajah's High Court, the Director of Public Instruction of the Indore State, and the Native Assistant to the Agent Governor-General for Central India, who kindly undertook the duty of inviting all gentlemen, European and Native. The European community was also well represented.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CASE.—The case in which Hursan Chunder Chatterji and Sir Krishna Mukerji were charged with having instigated a Mr. Deerbolts of the Post Office to tamper with the Entrance Examination questions of the Calcutta University, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Pontifex day before yesterday. A special Jury consisting of the following gentlemen was empanelled to try the prisoners:—R. Scott-Moncrieff, Esq., *Foreman*, C. J. Norman, Esq., E. Cogswell, Esq., J. Hutchinson, Esq., J. C. Murray, Esq., A. C. Potts, Esq., A. Davidson, Esq., Babu Umesh Chundra Mitter, Babu Roj Narain Ghose, Babu Thackur Churn Singh, Babu Nundo Lall Mullick, and Koi Sashi Chunder. Mr. Lowe, counsel for the prisoners, asked for a commutation of punishment on the ground that they had no idea of the nature of the crime they were committing. He asked his lordship not to pass a severe sentence and remarked that the Magistrate would have done as well, if he had the authority, to have them fined. The prisoners had now been nearly one month in jail which, he said, was a disgrace sufficient to bring them to their senses. Sentence has been reserved.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE MUTINOUS CREW OF THE "NAZMOO."—The three men of this schooner, who were convicted last Saturday of murdering the mate of the vessel, and sentenced to death, will be executed on the morning of Monday, the 21st instant, and not on the 19th, as the death-warrants were not signed till last Monday. Mr. Justice Pontifex, who sentenced them, has directed the Clerk of the Crown to address a letter to the Bengal Government with a view of placing before His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the case of the third prisoner, Abdul, laskar. It will be seen from the evidence adduced in the case, which was fully reported in the *Englishman* of last Friday, that although this man had doubtless joined the first two prisoners in assulting both the captain and the mate, there was no direct proof of his having participated in the murder of the mate, who was thrown overboard by Ibrahim, serang, and Adime, tindal, while he was yet alive. Mr. Justice Pontifex has stated that as the prisoners were tried under the English law, and not under the Penal Codes (the effence having been committed on the high seas), and convicted of murder, he had no other alternative than that of passing the sentence he did. But he has ordered the circumstances of the case to be placed before the Lieutenant Governor, not with the view of influencing His Honour's decision, but for the purpose of seeing whether, under the circumstances, His Honour will grant the third prisoner a reprieve.—*Englishman.*

A DISHONEST POST OFFICE CLERK.—A clerk in the service of the General Post Office, was charged before Mr. R. P. Campbell, at the Town Police Court, by Mr. G. W. Cresswell, Inspector of Post Offices and in charge of the General Post Office, with stealing or wilfully secreting a post letter on the 19th of November last. Mr. Tarrant, Crown Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. Prichard, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Ramanooja Chariar appeared for the prisoner. The prisoner was entertained in the General Post Office in September last and on the 19th of November last the Head Clerk of the prisoner's department sent certain information from another clerk when he sent the prisoner to another department to make an enquiry, and during his absence the Head Clerk went to the prisoner's table and found a letter concealed under a book. The head clerk allowed the letter to remain where it was and directed his assistant to watch the prisoner's movements. The prisoner returned to his table and was seen to take the letter and conceal it in his cloth after which he left his room. Information was given to the Head Clerk and search was made for him. He was found in the Mussalgee's room and the letter was found between two boxes near which the prisoner was seated. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HOW THE FRENCH INDEMNITY WAS PAID.

THE payment of the French indemnity was perhaps the most remarkable financial feat ever accomplished. When the terms on which alone Germany would grant peace became known most people assumed that France would be unable to fulfil her engagements without ruin. It seemed incredible that capitalists would lend so enormous a sum to a country whose army was destroyed or captured, two of whose finest provinces had been torn away from her, whose very form of government was provisional, and whose people were so bitterly divided among themselves that her capital had been in open revolt for months together; a country, moreover, which was already burdened with a very heavy debt, and which, lastly, would, beyond a doubt, have to incur a large expenditure within a few years in reorganizing her army, reconstructing her fortresses, and reconstituting her munitions of war. But if capitalists should unexpectedly prove willing to lend this immense sum, it seemed doubtful whether commerce could spare so considerable an abstraction of capital in so short a time. Over speculation in railway construction—that is to say, the locking up of too large a proportion of the floating capital of the world in an inconvertible form—had in England in 1846, and in America in 1857, produced commercial crisis of great severity. There was obviously a danger that the unprecedented French loans might have a similar result. It could clearly be foreseen that the return of peace would give an unwonted impetus to speculation in all forms, and would thus create an extraordinary demand for capital; and it was not unreasonable to doubt whether the few saving countries were possessed of money sufficient to meet the French demand and at the same time to satisfy the whetted appetite of commerce. Lastly, supposing these difficulties overcome, there still remained the danger that the transfer of such large sums of money might produce a monetary crisis That this danger was not imaginary the experience of the German gold coinage operations sufficiently proves. As we all know, however, the doubts and apprehensions to which we have been pointing were completely falsified by the event. The French Government received offers many times in excess of the amounts for which it asked, thus proving at once the unsuspected goodness of French credit, and the unimagined greatness of the annual savings of the commercial countries of Western Europe. The indemnity was paid six months earlier than was stipulated, and without a disturbance of the money markets of the world. However incompetent French administrators, like French generals, showed themselves during the war, in this operation unquestionably they exhibited extraordinary skill. And in laying before the world a statement of the means by which the result was accomplished, the Budget Committee of the National Assembly, and its reporter, M. Léon Say, have contributed a most valuable chapter to financial literature.

By the preliminaries of peace signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, it was stipulated that France should pay to Germany an indemnity of five milliards of francs, one milliard to be paid in the course of 1871, and the rest within three years. No mention was made of the money in which the payment was to be made. By the Convention of Ferrieres, signed on the 11th of March, 1871, it was agreed that the thaler, at the rate of 3f. 75 c., and the German florin at the rate of 2f. 15 c., might be employed. And finally, by the Treaty of Frankfort, signed May 10, 1871, the point was definitively arranged. By that treaty it was stipulated that the first half-milliard should be paid thirty days after the restoration of order in Paris, a milliard should follow before the end of 1871, and the payment of the first two milliards should be completed on May 1, 1872. The remaining three milliards were to be discharged on or before March 2, 1874. In addition, it was agreed that the French Government should on March 3 of each year pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the last three milliards, subject, however, to the condition that it might anticipate the payment of these milliards in certain amounts by giving notice of the intention to do so three months in advance, and the interest on the sums so anticipated was to cease from the day of payment. Later, by a convention signed at Versailles June 29, 1872, France was permitted to anticipate in sums of not less than 100,000,000f. by giving one month's notice. But never from beginning to end was she allowed to pay on account. When money came into her hands, of the receipt of which she had not been so certain as to feel justified in including it in the last notice, she had to employ it as advantageously as she could until a fresh notice expired. In this the agency she opened in London proved useful to her. With regard to the mode of payment it was stipulated that either gold or silver might be used, at the rate of exchange above stated, or notes of the Banks of France, England, Prussia, Holland, and Belgium, or bills payable to order, or bills of Exchange drawn upon the countries just mentioned, and of first class negotiable security. But, although these various kinds of paper might be employed, they were not received at their full nominal value. By a special convention it was stipulated that Bank of France notes to the amount of £5,000,000 sterling should be accepted in the first payment as equal to coin. But with this exception non-German paper was to be exchanged for specie or German paper at the expense of the French Government, and the sums so realized were alone to count in discharge of the indemnity. At first France trusted to Germany this exchange operations, but she soon found that it would be to her advantage to perform it herself. Accordingly, while German securities entered into the payment of the first two milliards for no more than 23 per cent.—under one-fourth—they constituted 88 per cent., or nearly nine-tenths, in the payment of the three milliards.

Including the cost of the exchange operations, the discount on paper, and the interest on the three milliards, the amount paid by the French Government to the Germans reached the enormous total of £212,630,354. Of this amount, however, Germany has returned £28,000 as an overpayment, and a sum of £5,648 is in dispute. Deducting these two amounts, there remains an unquestioned total of £212,596,706 of which £12,046,805 represents interest, and £550,903 discount and the cost of exchanging non-German securities. To complete the account of the gains of Germany by the war, it may be well to state that in addition to the amount just given she levied on French cities contributions of war amounting to £10,052,387, making the total loss of France in this from £222,649,043 sterling, or about three years' income as it stood under the Empire. We have here, however, nothing to do with the war contributions, and we return to the mode in which the indemnity was paid.

It will be recollected that, along with Alsace-Loraine, Germany insisted upon the cession of the railways of those provinces, and she fixed at £13,000,000 the compensation she would allow for those lines. This sum was set down to the credit of the French Government, and that Government in turn stipulated with the Compagnie del' Est, to which the lines belonged, to pay it interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on this price. The transaction was therefore, to all intents and purposes, a loan from the company in question. Further, there was a small sum of £3,936 to be reimbursed by Germany to the city of Paris on account of the contributions levied on that city, and this sum was also set down to the credit of the French Government. Thus it will be seen that the actual payments to be made by France being reduced to less than the five milliards. Of these payments, £5,000,000 was made in Bank of France notes, £11,920,122 in French gold, £9,571,676 in French silver, £4,201,566 in German coin and notes, and the rest in paper of various kinds. The German notes and coins here mentioned were brought into France by the invading armies, and paid away by officers and men in private purchases. They were gathered up by the agents of the French Treasury after the war, and paid back to the German Government. The statement above given, it will be seen, has no reference to the exchange operations mentioned by us above. Further, the French gold and silver here set down include only the coin directly paid by the French Government. Very much larger amounts entered indirectly into the payments. It will be seen that the French gold and silver paid out directly amounted to £21,491,797. M. Leon Say estimates, however, that the actual amount withdrawn from the active circulation of this country did not exceed £10 000,000. The rest was taken from the reserve of the Bank of France, or bought in Hamburg, and coined expressly for the payment of the indemnity, or was drawn from reserves of the French Treasury itself. To sum up, then, the payments consisted of £13,000 000 compensation for the railways of Alsace-Lorraine; £3,936 reimbursements to the city of Paris; £21,491,797 in French coin; £5,000,000 in French bank-notes; £4,201,566 in German coin and notes put in circulation in France by the German armies; and £168,899,567 in various kinds of securities. The payments, it will be recollected, were made by means of two loans, for two and three milliards respectively. The payments of the two milliards began June 1, 1871, and ended March 6, 1872, being made in sixteen instalments; that of the three milliards began August 29, 1872, and was completed in seventeen instalments, September 5, 1873. Thus the entire transaction was accomplished in two years, three months, and five days by means of thirty-three partial payments.

It will be seen above that only about one-eighth of the indemnity was paid directly in gold and silver. The fact explains the small influence which this extraordinary transaction has had upon the money markets of Europe. But it only increases our surprise that the French Government was able to obtain in so brief a space of time such an enormous mass of gold and money payable paper. The means by which it did this were four. In the first place, it offered great facilities for the subscription to its loans in foreign countries, as well as to the subscription in France in foreign values; in the second place, it offered facilities for anticipating the several instalments of the loan by payment in foreign values; in the third place it made large purchases of foreign securities; and in the last place, it interested the great bankers of Europe in aiding its efforts. When the three milliard loan was issued, it entered into an arrangement with a syndicate of bankers, by which the bankers bound themselves to provide £28,000,000 sterling in foreign bills. The syndicate and the outside public supplied £68,920,000, the remainder the Government itself bought in the market. By the various operations, we have now explained, the French Government amassed a collection of bills numbering no fewer than 1,20,000, and representing a value of about £169,000,000 sterling. How did this enormous mass of bills come into existence? A bill of exchange, it is usually said, represents a debt due from one country to another. But is it possible that the debts of France in two years and a quarter amounted to the enormous figure just stated? M. Leon Say answers this question in the negative. He shows that, though the balance of trade was greatly against France during 1871, it was greatly in her favour during 1872 and 1873. This latter circumstance rendered the task of her Government more easy, but as it reduced her foreign debts within modest limits, it throws out that the existence of such a mass of bills cannot be accounted for on the theory that her imports greatly exceeded her exports. He further shows that her imports of gold will not furnish the explanation we are in search of. But what does furnish it is the large investments which the French people had made in foreign stocks—Italian Rentes, Turkish and American railways, and the like—in the prosperous years that preceded the war. M. Leon Say estimates at between £24,000,000 and £28,000,000 a year the interest due on these investments, and at between £8,000,000 and £12,900,000 the annual expenditure of foreigners resident in France, or a total of between £32,000,000 and £40,000,000 a year from these two sources, which might, of course, give rise to bills of exchange. The French people sold these securities in enormous quantities to invest in the two great loans, and these sales provided the French Government with the bills of which it stood in need. In illustration of this fact M. Say cites two pertinent sets of statistics. In 1868 the coupons of Italian Rentes to the amount of 85,000,000 f. were paid in Paris, in 1872 there were only 60,000,000 f. In the interval annuities amounting to £1,000,000 a year in Italian Rentes had been sold. Again, on New Year's Day, 1870, the half-yearly Turkish coupons paid in Paris amounted to over 3,250,000 f. The yearly interest exceeded, therefore, 7,500,000 f. or £300 000 sterling. On July 1, 1872, the coupons paid but slightly exceeded 500,000f. Turkish coupons to the amount of £260,000 a year had consequently been sold between those two dates. And what happened in the case of these two stocks happened in the case of all others. M. Leon Say tells us that it may now practically be said that the Rentes issued in respect of these two great loans are held entirely by French investors. Because foreigners subscribed so largely to these loans, and because, further, so little coin actually changed hands in the transactions, many persons have jumped to the conclusion that France did not really pay the indemnity. The facts just cited show this to be a mistake. The foreigners who invested were, speaking generally, simply speculating. They took the Rentes only to dispose of them at a higher figure. The permanent investments have been made by the French people themselves. To make them they were obliged to sell a large proportion of the foreign securities they held, and thus France is poorer by the amount of the indemnity. Instead of drawing the interest of their money from foreign Governments or foreign industrial enterprises they are now drawing it from the taxpayers of France. But there is a bright side even to this view of the case. M. Say estimates that three or, at the outside, four years' savings before the war would have paid the indemnity. The heavier taxation, and the increased cost of the necessaries of life, as well as of the instruments of production, now render saving less fruitful. Still, if confidence in the institutions of the country were restored, business would receive a fresh impetus, and a very few years' thrift would replace the losses of the war.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MR. BRIGHT'S LITTLE LETTERS.

MR. BRIGHT, although he has withdrawn, at any rate for the time, from active public life, has apparently by no means ceased to be a handy oracle at the service of his devotees. He has retired from the platform to the closet, but from the closet he keeps up a brisk epistolatory fire upon the outer world, and discharges his dogmas in letters instead of in speeches. The number and variety of the subjects on which he is consulted, and the business-like regularity with which he appears to reply to all inquiries, remind one forcibly of that wonderful column of answers to correspondents with which the editors of certain popular journals endeavour to satisfy the boundless curiosity or to correct the equally inexhaustible ignorance of their readers. It would seem as if anybody who was troubled with a doubt or difficulty on any question had only to write to Mr. Bright in order to receive by return of post an infallible response. It is impossible to say what may be the extent of this remarkable correspondence, for we know it only by the casual selections which are published from time to time, but it may be supposed that it ranges over almost all subjects of human interest. It is conceivable that Mr. Bright's good-natured readiness to answer letters may already have brought down on him many urgent inquiries as to the best kind of hair-dye or the most economical sort of soap for a family washing; but his revelations on these subjects, if he has made any, have at least not been imparted to the world. There are, however, one or two matters as to which Mr. Bright's correspondents have been good enough to let us know his views, and we cannot say that we are favourably impressed either by the wisdom or the temper which are thus displayed. It is possible that a man of Mr. Bright's standing and political influence might, by taking the trouble to clear up the difficulties of distracted correspondents, and to give them distinct ideas as to the true bearings of the controversies by which they are perplexed, render an important service. But Mr. Bright unfortunately, in his haste to write, appears to have himself neglected to give thorough consideration to some of the questions on which he passes an off hand judgment in the most dogmatic terms.

It is not very long since Mr. Bright, when in office, startled most persons by his enunciation of the theory that the adulteration of goods is only a form of competition; and he has now asserted the right of unlimited freedom in the propagation of disease. A letter from Mr. Bright was read at a Conference of Anti-Vaccinators, as they call themselves, which was held the other day at Birmingham. The object of the Conference was to get up an organized agitation against vaccination, and Professor Newman, who was in the chair, read a paper advocating defiance of the law as a patriotic duty. Mr. Bright's letter was to the effect that he would not express any opinion on the main question—that is, the medical value of vaccination—except to say that the facts which had come before him seemed to be against the anti-vaccinators, but that he doubted the wisdom of compulsion, and had always felt that "the law which inflicts penalty after penalty on a parent who is unwilling to have his child vaccinated is monstrous, and ought to be repealed." It is not surprising that the latter part of Mr. Bright's letter should have been applauded by the meeting which was thus encouraged in what the Chairman had called the patriotic duty of resistance to the law. Whether vaccination in itself is a good thing or a bad thing is a question on which there is undoubtedly some difference of opinion, just as there is on the question whether the earth is round or flat. The balance of scientific authority is overwhelmingly one way, but of course if any one is not convinced of the beneficial effects of vaccination, it is very natural that he should object to compulsory enforcement. But Mr. Bright does not profess to have any doubts on the point. He is obliged to admit, that, as far as his own observation and experience go, vaccination is a good thing; and this must necessarily be the conclusion of any impartial person who looks into the matter. On the one side there are some cases, many of them doubtful, in which it is said that vaccination has been attended with injurious consequences; and on the other side there is the matured judgment of medical science that vaccination is an important preventive of an attack of small-pox, and an almost absolute security against death by small-pox, and that the risks of the operation are extremely slight. Mr. Bright does not attempt to dispute this judgment; yet he argues that compulsion in such a case is "monstrous;" that is to say it is monstrous that society should endeavour to protect itself against the ravages of an extremely infectious disease of the most loathsome and dangerous kind by insisting upon every one being subjected to a process which has been shown by abundant experience to be at the least a very valuable preventive of the spread of the malady. It would seem to be more reasonable to apply the word "monstrous" to the reckless infection of the community through the perversity or fanaticism of a small minority. It is obvious that, unless vaccination is uniformly enforced, there will be always a certain number of persons who on various grounds will refuse to have their children vaccinated, and will thus establish a reserve of contagion for general distribution. It is also clear that, if vaccination is to be enforced only by the infliction of a single fine, this will be only another way of granting exemption on the payment of a fee; and it is difficult to understand why a community of sane people should be expected to allow any one to purchase for privilege of taunting it with a horrible disease. It is surely one of the first duties of the State to protect the health of the people at large. The simplest and most natural way of carrying out this protection would of course be not to punish a parent for not having his child vaccinated, but to take care that the child is actually vaccinated, whether the parent likes it or not. When this was proposed before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, protest was raised against the intervention of a policeman between a mother and her baby; but the intervention of a constable is not assumed when a child is being disused. Compulsory vaccination is required both for the sake of the child and of the community; and if the child is not to be vaccinated by force, there is no alternative but to impose "penalty after penalty" on the parent until he complies with the law. This is the usual way in which laws are enforced. It is to be feared that Mr. Bright's rash and wanton vindication of free trade in small-pox will tend to encourage the perverse propagation of that terrible distemper.

Another matter on which Mr. Bright has lately been expressing his views is that relating to the closing of public-houses in Ireland on Sunday. At first sight the question seems a very simple one, and it is probable that Mr. Bright did not pause to consider the logical consequences of the principle which he has somewhat rashly laid down. There can be no doubt that on this, as on all other Irish questions, the opinion of Irish members ought, as he said, to have a special weight. The hours during which public-houses shall remain open is to a great extent a matter of local convenience, and the opinion which is formed by those who possess a knowledge of such local circumstances and requirements is very likely to be right. It is one thing, however, to give special weight to local opinion, and a very different thing to accept that opinion as necessarily decisive and beyond appeal. Yet this is the length to which Mr. Bright seems to be prepared to go. He assumes as a fact that the great Majority of Irish members are in favour of Mr. Smyth's Bill. This is not the case, for, as it happens, the Irish members are divided on the question and the majority of them did not vote at all. But even if it were true that the great majority of Irish members were at one on this or any other subject, it does not follow that English and Scotch members should on that account be bound to stand aside and to allow the Irishmen to settle by the matter entirely in their own way. The object of having an Imperial Parliament is of course that the different parts of the kingdom may be governed on uniform principles; and though the views of local representatives must always be an important element in deciding any question, it would be an obvious mutilation of the essential principle of central Legislature to allow these views to be, as a matter of course, predominant. What the Irish members have to do is to convince the English and Scotch members that what they propose is just and expedient in itself; and unless the House of Commons is really satisfied on this point, it is bound to resist local pressure. It would simply be abdicating its functions if it allowed itself to become the mere registering machine of the whole body to a section of its members. It is perhaps too often forgotten that there is not only a majority but a minority in Ireland, and that while, reasonable efforts ought to be made to satisfy the former, the latter is also entitled to attention. It is perhaps a small matter whether public-houses in Ireland are or are not to be closed on Sunday; but much more serious issues are involved in the rule which Mr. Bright is anxious to help the Irish members to establish. It is evident that it concedes not merely the principle of the Permissive Bill, which Englishmen, as their object, or if in their own country, may fairly oppose when it is proposed to be applied to Ireland, but also the more dangerous principle of Home Rule, or the right of a majority of Irishmen to govern Ireland according to their own pleasure without reference to the opinions of the inhabitants of the rest of the kingdom. If this were once admitted, whether the Irish delegates sat in Dublin or London would be only a detail. It is the duty of the British Parliament to manage Irish affairs, not in such a way as merely to please a majority of Irishmen, but in the way which it has satisfied itself is best both for the people of Ireland and for the general interests of the Empire. Some day perhaps there will be a complete collecton of Mr. Bright's little letters, and it will then be seen how far the samples which have lately been published represent the general character of the correspondence. In the meantime it is impossible not to deplore the mischief which may be done by an influential politician who circulates crude and hasty opinions on subjects which he has evidently not taken the trouble to think out seriously.—*Saturday Review.*

THOSE who are anxious to make fortunes by some lucky stroke of business should be careful to avoid the practice too often indulged in by speculators of hastily jumping at the conclusion that favourable symptoms may be accepted as trustworthy evidence of the merits of any scheme which commends itself to their attention. It is only by a careful examination of the root that a correct estimate may be formed of the value of the blossoms which attract the eye of the wealth-seeker, who frequently finds too late that the fairest flower in appearance is in reality but a worthless weed. A gentleman in Oswego, Kansas, the other day fell into the snare. He discovered on his premises a well full of water, possessing, as he thought, valuable medicinal properties. On being analyzed it gave iodine, bicarbonate of potash, chloride of lime, compound extract of buchu, with a trace, slight but very distinct, of old Doctor Jacob Townsend's sarsaparilla. The fortunate owner immediately devised a scheme for building an hotel for the accommodation of rheumatic and dyspeptic patients who it was expected would flock to an establishment possessing such advantages as a "Pooll of Bethesda" bubbling under its very roof. There is, however, "many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," and an inquisitive neighbour on making a closer examination of that well, discovered at the bottom the remains of two dead cats and a rabbit. To these departed animals were due the powerful flavour and peculiar chemical composition of the water. The idea of building the hotel has been relinquished.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842;
IN EUROPE IN 1815.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.
PRICE LIST.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

		Per Dozen In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.
BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32 17
" Palmer	Black capsule	25 13½
" Larose	Blue capsule	19 12
	Yellow capsule	19 10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17 9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16 9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14 7½
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	13 7
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22 12
Barsac		17 9½
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.		
Chambertin	Red (Landed Brands)	32 17
Nuits	Red	26 —
Volnay	Red	21 11½
Beaune	Red	18 —
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26 14
Chablis, light	White	17 9½

CHAMPAGNES.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s BRANDS.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	80	—
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
" " per Hamper of 24½ pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	32½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	4 Gallon Jars.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	14
Hock " Johannisberger	42½	22½
" " Steinbeisser	27½	14½
" " Hochheimer	24½	14
" " Laubenheimer	16½	9
Stein-Wein in Bockebeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES.

	Qts.	4 Gallon Jars.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37	
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft	27	
Pale seal, very pale, dry and delicate	27	43 12
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23	
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	
Vino Fino, Brown Seal	23	
Vino Fuero, Violet Seal	22	
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½	33 8
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17	27 8
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½	
Madeira, East India, very choice	6	
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26	

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	27	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	42, 34 61
" old pale	Yellow capsule	30
" pale	White capsule	27
" pale	Blue capsule	23
Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality White cap		24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" "	22½
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	" "	22½
" Scotch, 1st quality	" "	25, 22½
Geneva, in flasks	" "	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.
Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—
White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Orange Ambree, Peppermint, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. } per case 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	28½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for Cash. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*
No Wines should be CRITICALLY tested for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.
INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz:—

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per doz.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12
Do. 6 " Pints	" 3 8	" 3 12

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
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Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1874.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.
The situation healthy and wi ed of the Lake and